Dummer Academy

SOUTH BYFIELD
MASSACHUSETTS

Founded 1763 by Lieut.-Governor William Dummer of Massachusetts Bay Province

1905-1906

1907

"But the liberal deviseth liberal things; and by liberal things shall he stand."

40-3-39

"THE COMMONS"
Center of Home Life at Dummer

DUMMER ACADEMY
SOUTH BYFIELD MASSACHUSETTS:

THE OLD SCHOOL BUILDING

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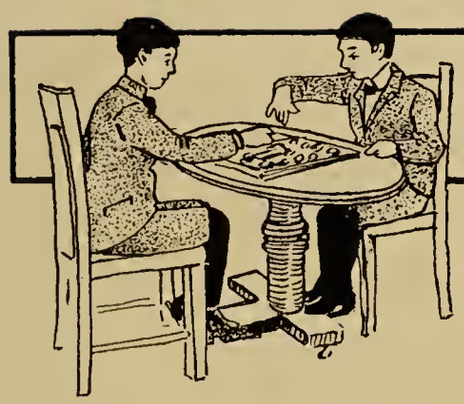
School Physician
G. W. WORCESTER, M.D.

Consulting Surgeon
J. T. CROSTON, M.D.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING
Dedicated October 4, 1905
Gift of Mrs. Susan E. P. Forbes, in memory of the Rev. Moses Parsons

SARGENT HALL
The Assembly Room



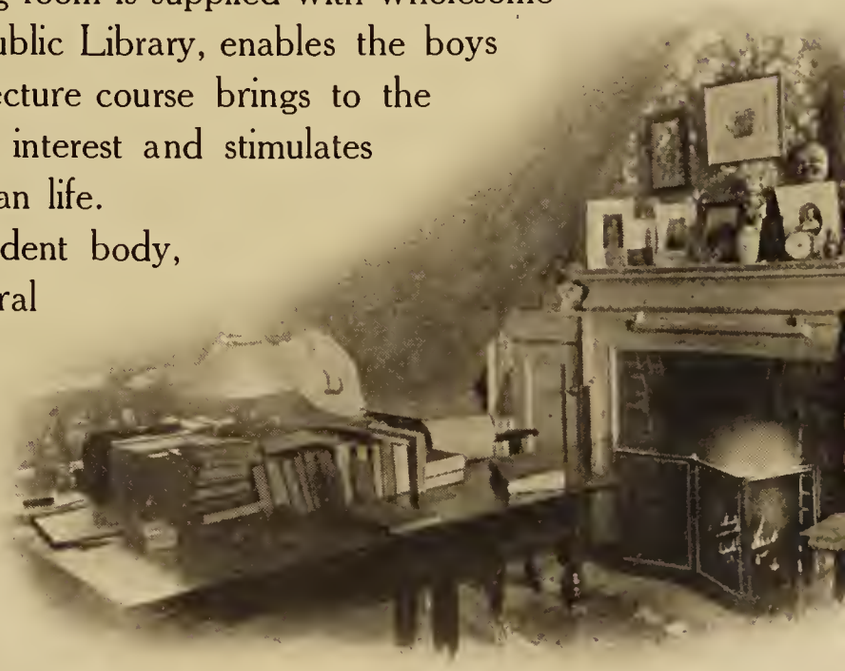
HOME LIFE

Character is the prime objective in life. In large measure, it is the product of environment. Proper environment consists of three influences, — association with good companions, the teaching and example of older persons, and natural surroundings.

A good home, well situated, furnishes just such environment, and second only to the home in this respect is the best Home School. *Dummer Academy* with its cottage system is such a school, with sound manhood for its fundamental aim.

As in a good home the parents set a proper example, so in school life the teachers with whom boys are constantly associated should exert only an influence for true character. Our teachers, by personal example and kindly correction, endeavor to inculcate good manners, thoughtful consideration, and steadfast purpose which mark the true gentleman. The reading room is supplied with wholesome periodicals, and the library, as a branch of the Newburyport Public Library, enables the boys to have a wide selection of the best reading. The Academy lecture course brings to the school the cultivating influence of trained minds, which awakens interest and stimulates investigation into subjects which give breadth and depth to human life.

The character of a school, and consequently of its student body, depends upon no one thing more than it does upon the general tone of its pupils. Realizing this fully, it is the purpose of



CORNER OF A
BOY'S ROOM

THE PEIRCE COTTAGE
Gift of John Peirce, New York
Graduate of Dummer, 1871

APPROACH FROM ROWLEY

the Master to enter no boys not honorably dismissed from other schools, or whose personal influence is likely to prove harmful. No boys addicted to the habitual use of tobacco will be accepted. It is believed that smoking weakens the mind and body of immature youth.

The religious life of the school has for years been identified with that of the parish of Byfield — the only surviving territorial parish in the country. The boys attend Sunday worship in the old parish church where the Academy has long held seats. The school is absolutely non-sectarian, and any boy whose parents desire him to attend his preferred church may be permitted to go to Newburyport for that purpose.

Situated in the beautiful town of Newbury, in the most picturesque county of Massachusetts, Dummer Academy has a location ideal for a boarding school, offering its pupils the charms of rural life which are so essential to the true cultivation of the mind. The rugged hills give of their health and strength; the great variety of birds and trees and flowers impart their life, activities and freshness to the heart, and the fields and woodlands with their winding rivers afford healthful bodily exercise of tramping and swimming, rowing and paddling. In short, nature permits us to offer the broad, free life of the country with all of its constructive influences for pure manliness.

THE MASTER'S STUDY

EARLY SPRING

"When the horse-chestnut trees bloom"

ATHLETICS

Sound physical basis is requisite for healthful mental development. Therefore, athletics as recreation and pastime are encouraged. Daily exercise is required. General athletic training may be had in our gymnasium, which is a well ventilated building lighted from the top, with a floor space of sixty feet by thirty feet. The competitive sports of football, baseball, track athletics, tennis, and basketball are judicially conducted under proper supervision. We play to win, but only as our endeavors come through fair play and clean, manly sport.

The open, rolling fields in the vicinity of the Academy furnish ideal opportunities for cross-country running. The schools of Essex County have no organized rowing, so the Academy supports no crew; but boys are encouraged to bring their canoes or boats, as the Parker and Mill rivers, which are within a quarter of a mile, afford excellent facilities for boating.

The athletics of the school are in general controlled by the Athletic Association, which is an organization of the boys, with two faculty members. Through the efforts of this body the Academy teams enjoy a deserved reputation for efficiency.

South Byfield is remarkably healthful. Cases of sickness have been very few. However, in such instances, competent physicians and nurses are within easy summons. The health of each boy is safeguarded so far as regular hours and well-prepared food can accomplish it.

WHERE THE BOYS LIKE TO SWIM

CALENDAR, 1906-1907

Fall Term begins Wednesday, September 19, 1906.
Winter Term begins Thursday, January 3, 1907.
Spring Term begins Tuesday, April 9, 1907.
School closes Tuesday, June 18, 1907.

HOLIDAYS

Legal Holidays. The day after Thanksgiving. December 20, 1906, to January 3, 1907.
March 30, 1907, to April 9, 1907.

Students are required to return in time for supper on the day before school opens.

Address our communications to
DUMMER ACADEMY
South Byfield, Mass.

Express address, Byfield, Mass.

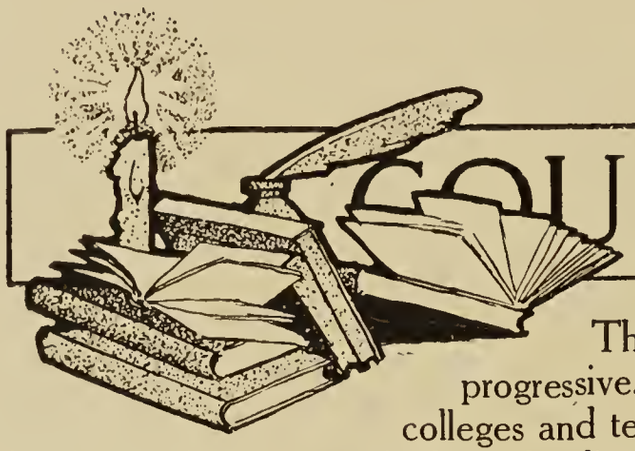
Telegraph address,
Newburyport, Mass.

Telephone number,
9161-3 Newburyport, Mass.

Telegrams will arrive more quickly if telegraphed to Newburyport and telephoned to the Academy. This involves an extra charge of ten cents.

THE GYMNASIUM

VIEW OF ACADEMY GROUNDS IN THE LATE FALL
SHOWING LOCATION OF THE BUILDINGS



COURSES of STUDY

The educational work of the Academy is thorough, systematic, and progressive. Although its studies are planned to fit pupils for entrance to colleges and technical schools, yet it also offers an exceptionally complete course for those who have no further schooling in view. Boys of all ages are received, and particular attention is paid to the arrangement of their courses.

Pupils of advanced age are given every encouragement to make up work, and to complete the course in less time than usual. The Academy offers to pupils a regular four years' course of study, which is carefully planned to meet the requirements for admission to all colleges and scientific schools.

Should a pupil require more time in which to complete his preparations, he may take a five years' course. For boys too young to enter upon the regular academic work, we have a two years' preparatory course, which is designed to qualify them to pursue the subjects of the junior year.

The course of study should be taken in the regular order as prescribed, but it is so flexible that any group of subjects may be elected to meet the needs of the student who requires a special course.

The numerals in parentheses indicate the number of hours a week devoted to each subject.

PREPARATORY COURSE

FIRST YEAR

English and Grammar	(5)
Arithmetic	(5)
United States History and Geography	(5)
Physical Geography (Elementary) and Civil Government	(5)

SECOND YEAR

English and Grammar	(5)
Arithmetic reviewed and completed	(5)
Elementary Latin	(5)
Elementary Science	(5)
Daily Themes required each year	(5)

MANSION HOUSE
The Master's Home

MANSION HOUSE
From the East

CLASSICAL COURSE*

JUNIOR

Beginning Latin	(5)
Algebra	(5)
English	(5)
Roman History and Greek History or English History and United States History .	(3)

JUNIOR MIDDLE

Cæsar, Nepos. Composition. . .	(5)
Beginning Greek. Anabasis begun . .	(5)
English	(5)
Plane Geometry	(5)
French or German	(5)

SENIOR MIDDLE

Virgil's Æneid, I-III. Cicero's four Orations against Cataline. Pro Lege Manilia. Composition based on Cicero . .	(5)
Xenophon. Herodotus. Composition .	(5)
Mathematics reviewed and Solid Geometry .	(5)
History reviewed	(2)
French or German	(5)
English Literature	(3)

SENIOR

Virgil, Æneid (IV-VI), Georgics. Bucolics. Cicero, Verres; Milo; Archias. Composition. Sight	(5)
Homer; Composition. Sight. . .	(5)
English Literature	(5)
Experimental Physics	(5)
Advanced French or German or Elementary German or French, or Advanced Mathematics may be substituted for any equivalent.	
Daily themes throughout the course.	

*Greek or Latin may be omitted provided an equivalent is substituted.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE

JUNIOR

Algebra	(5)	Roman History and Greek History or English History and United States History	(2)
English	(5)	Beginning Latin	(5)

JUNIOR MIDDLE

Latin (second year)	(5)	German	(5)
Plane Geometry (second year)	(5)	Science	(5)
English	(5)	25 periods must be taken.	
French	(5)		

SENIOR MIDDLE

Physics	(5)	History reviewed	(2)
Mathematics reviewed and Solid Geometry	(5)	English Literature	(2)
French	(3)	Trigonometry	(3)
German	(3)	20 periods must be taken besides English.	

SENIOR

Physics	(5)	Advanced German	(3)
English Literature	(5)	Chemistry	(3)
Advanced Algebra and Analytics	(3)	20 periods must be taken.	
Advanced French	(3)	Daily themes required.	

ENGLISH COURSE

JUNIOR

Algebra	(5)	Commercial Arithmetic and Book-keeping	(5)
English	(5)	Latin	(5)
Roman History and Greek History or English History and American History	(5)	Physiology	(2)
		22 periods must be taken.	

JUNIOR MIDDLE

Second year Latin	(5)	German	(5)
Second year Mathematics	(5)	Science	(5)
English	(5)	25 periods must be taken.	
French	(5)		

SENIOR MIDDLE

Third year Latin	(5)	Advanced German	(5)
Third year Mathematics	(5)	English Literature	(3)
Advanced French	(5)	20 periods must be taken besides English.	

SENIOR

Latin	(5)	Physics	(5)
English Literature	(5)	Chemistry	(5)
Advanced German	(5)	20 periods must be taken.	
Advanced French	(5)	Daily themes required.	

SPECIAL BRANCHES

Instruction in special branches, such as vocal or instrumental music (also dancing, boxing, and fencing), may be had by special arrangement. As an essential help to the preparation of lessons a regular study period of two hours a day under the supervision of an instructor is prescribed. Certain privileges are granted those who attain high rank.

In the study of English, it is believed that the correct use of the language is of primary importance. To this end the Academy offers a course in Daily Themes which is prescribed for all pupils. These themes must be short and may be written upon any subject. Their purpose is cultivation of perception and natural expression.

Public declamations are held and at the annual spring contest prizes are awarded. These are the gift of Mr. Fred Marden Ambrose. First prize, $25; second prize, $15; third prize, $10.

Provision is also made for an annual essay contest, which is open to members of the three upper classes. First prize, $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5.

From the income of the Moody Kent fund, six gold medals are awarded on Commencement Day, for the highest standing in each of the following branches: English, Classics, Modern Language, Mathematics, Science, History.

THE HISTORIC CHAIN BRIDGE
NEWBURYPORT
Oldest Suspension Bridge in America
1810

Pupils may enter any class of the Academy for which their previous work qualifies them, upon receipt of satisfactory evidence of their character and scholarship.

Applicants for the Junior class are examined in Arithmetic, English, Grammar, and Geography.

Boys are received into the Preparatory class without examination. Written examinations are held once a month and reports of standing sent to parents or guardian.

A STATEMENT issued by the Trustees and a former Master characterizes the policy of the school at all times. It reads: "It will be the aim of the Trustees, in which the Master most fully concurs, to make this a thoroughly classical school — never to be a large school, but sufficiently limited in the number of pupils that the teachers may have a knowledge of each individual, and feel a personal responsibility not only for the intellectual advancement, but for the moral and social tone of the youth intrusted to their care. They are to stand in the place of the parents as well as teacher, to govern, as far as possible, not by the rigid enforcement of severe rules, but by appeals to the honorable impulses and manly instincts of the boys, to exercise the care and show the confidence which characterize a loving and well-ordered home, that we may graduate not only scholars, but men." This assertion so admirably represents the attitude of the Academy toward the boys, both in practice as well as in theory, that no better statement of its principles could be made.

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TUITION

THE cost of tuition is $600 and $500 a year; for day pupils $100. This amount includes everything except books, starched laundry, extra washing, and laboratory fees. Day pupils may take dinner at "The Commons" at $1.25 a week. A fee of $5 is charged each pupil taking a course in Physics or Chemistry.

To cover incidental expenses such as breakage or loss, a deposit of $25 is required by the Treasurer at registration. The balance is returned to the parent or guardian.

Bills of tuition are invariably due as follows: One half at the beginning of the first term, one quarter at the beginning of the second term, one quarter at the beginning of third term.

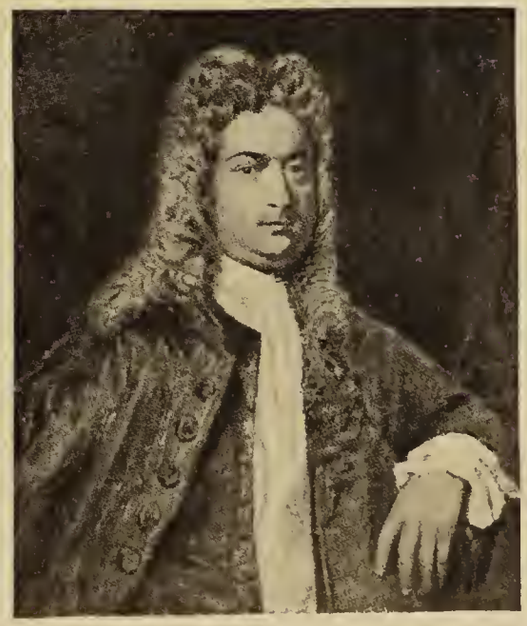
Each boy should bring three sheets for single bed, six pillow slips, six towels, six napkins, one pair of blankets, one napkin ring, and one clothes bag, all carefully marked with his initials. It would also be well to bring suitable clothing for outdoor life in all weather and a gymnasium suit.

The Academy may be reached by electrics from Newburyport, Ipswich, or Byfield; all stations on the Boston and Maine Railroad.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

About the time Lieutenant-governor Dummer bequeathed his entire estate in Newbury to trustees, with instructions "that the whole of y^{e} rents, issues, & profits thereof, shall in the first place be appropriated laid out, & expended in the erecting building & finishing a Grammar School house," the town was one of the most prosperous in the Massachusetts Bay Province, being next to Boston in size and progressiveness. It was marked by much culture and refinement, and a considerable display of wealth. It is stated that there were no less than forty thriving livery stables, at one time, in the section since called Newburyport, and nearly all of the rich merchants and professional men kept their own equipages, more magnificent than those of the present time. The daughter of one of the leading physicians is said to have returned her wedding calls in a stately carriage drawn by six horses, "according to the fashion of the English nobility of that period."

This prosperity, which was partly due to a large shipping industry at the mouth of the Merrimac river, must have given the inhabitants assurance that Newbury would continue to be one of the wealthiest and most cultured towns in the Province. And this may have been the reason William Dummer chose as a site for an educational institution, his farm there, rather than the estate he owned on School street in Boston.



PORTRAIT OF
LIEUT.-GOVERNOR WILLIAM DUMMER
From the Original Painting

This farm, comprising about three hundred and thirty acres, was part of a tract of land granted to his grandfather, Richard Dummer, in 1635, by the General Court of the colony, which ordered that "a convenient quantity of land be set out within the bounds of Newbury for the keeping of the cattle that came over in the Dutch ships this year, and to belong to the owners of said cattle."

The part of his estate which is now known as the Academy farm was given to William Dummer by his father Jeremiah in 1713, and was probably intended for a wedding present, for soon after he was united in marriage to Katherine Dudley, the daughter of the Governor of the Province of Massachusetts. A few years later William Dummer became Lieutenant-governor, holding the office from 1716 to 1730, and that of Acting Governor from 1723 to 1728 and from 1729 to 1730. The mansion house was probably built about the time of his marriage, for there is an account of the visit of Governor Shute and President Leverett of Harvard College to the newly appointed Lieutenant-governor while journeying from Boston to Portsmouth, and of their being "finely entertained that night." Mrs. Dummer was a woman of rare accomplishments and charming manners, combined with a benevolence and piety that may have done much to mold the character of her husband. He was highly respected, even by the colonists, who were opposed to all officials appointed by the Crown. Cotton Mather, who was antagonistic to a royal Governor, wrote, "we are Inexpressibly Happy in our L^t^ Governor's wise and Good Administration."

Such was the man who gave his entire property at Newbury for the maintenance of a "Grammar School," — the Dummer Academy of to-day,— which was formally opened Feb. 28, 1763. The building erected for the purpose was a one-story wooden frame structure about 20 feet square, and is still in existence, having been removed to

OLD MILE STONE
AT ACADEMY ENTRANCE

a spot near the Academy grounds. It is in a good state of preservation, and as the oldest Academy building in America, is of marked historical interest.

At the opening of the school Rev. Moses Parsons, the Parish minister of Byfield, preached from Is. 32 : 8, which reads, "But the liberal deviseth liberal things; and by liberal things shall he stand;" and for "liberal things" the school has stood for one hundred and forty-two years.

This was the first school of its kind founded in the Province, for previous to that date English grammar had not been taught, the study of grammar being confined to Latin and Greek. In his will the founder expressly stated, "it is my will that no Scholar be admitted into said school but such as can read English well," showing that he desired it to be a secondary institution rather than for primary education. The General Court incorporated the school under the title of "The Trustees of Dummer Academy in the County of Essex," in 1782.

Samuel Moody of York, Maine, who graduated from Harvard in 1746, was the first Master. He had won much fame as a successful teacher and a remarkable disciplinarian, a requisite, strange to say, which has not become obsolete with all the advance of educational methods. He was so original as to be almost eccentric at times. One account of him says: "He let all his pupils study aloud in the same room; at times he would unbend and become the most rollicking boy in all the school, and he used to interrupt

COLONIAL STAIRWAY
IN THE
MANSION HOUSE

the routine of the day, when the season was favorable, if high water occurred during the school hours, so that every pupil might make sure of his bath." He was Master of the Academy twenty-seven years, from 1763 to 1790 inclusive, covering one of the most critical periods of our country's history. Commencing thirteen years before the Declaration of Independence, he continued teaching through the war of the Revolution, and when he resigned as master, Washington had completed his first year of administration and the Constitution of the United States had been framed.

No less than five hundred and twenty-six boys attended the school during this period, many of whom distinguished themselves in the war. Among these were: Samuel Osgood, captain at Lexington, April, 1775; Maj. Andrew McClary, who fell at Bunker Hill; Capt. John Glover and Ebenezer Cleaveland of Col. Glover's famous Marblehead regiment; Samuel Tenney, later a member of Congress; Rufus King, who was a staff officer; and Samuel Hinckley, who was wounded in the battle of White Plains. Tobias Lear, private secretary to General Washington, and Edward Longfellow, a captain in the suppression of Shay's Rebellion, were pupils of Master Moody. Many of his boys held important governmental positions: Rufus King was very influential in framing the Constitution of the United States; Theophilus Parsons and Samuel Sewall were both Chief Justices of our Supreme Judicial Court, and at least fifteen of Master Moody's boys became members of the Continental or U. S. Congress. In the educational field may be mentioned: Pres. Samuel Webber of Harvard College; Prof. William Ingalls of Brown University; Prof. John Smith of Dartmouth College; Prof. David Tappan of Harvard College, and Samuel Phillips, who not only was instrumental in founding

HOME OF
WILLIAM DUMMER
Erected 1716

Phillips Andover and Phillips Exeter Academies, but was also a member of the Provincial Congress, and Lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts.

Subsequent to Samuel Moody the Masters have been: Isaac Smith, A. M., 1790-1809; Benjamin Allen, LL. D., 1809-1811; Abiel Abbot, D. D., 1811-1819; Samuel Adams, A. M., 1819-1821; Nehemiah Cleaveland, LL. D., 1821-1840; Phineas Nichols, Eng. Dept., 1837-1841; Frederick A. Adams, Ph.D., 1840-1846; Henry Durant, A.M., 1847-1849; Ariel Parish Chute, A.M., 1850-1853; Marshall Henshaw, D.D., LL. D., 1855-1859; John S. Parsons, A.M., 1861-1862; Solon Albee, A. M., 1863-1864; Edwin L. Foster, A. M., 1864-1865; Levi Wentworth Stanton, A. M., 1866-1872; Ebenezer Greenleaf Parsons, A. M., 1872-1882; John Wright Perkins, A. M., 1882-1894; George B. Rogers, A. M., 1894-1896; Perley Leonard Horne, A. M., 1896-1904; William Dudley Sprague, A. B., 1904-1906; Leon Edwin Ryther, B. S., 1906-——.

THE ORIGINAL
ACADEMY BUILDING
1763

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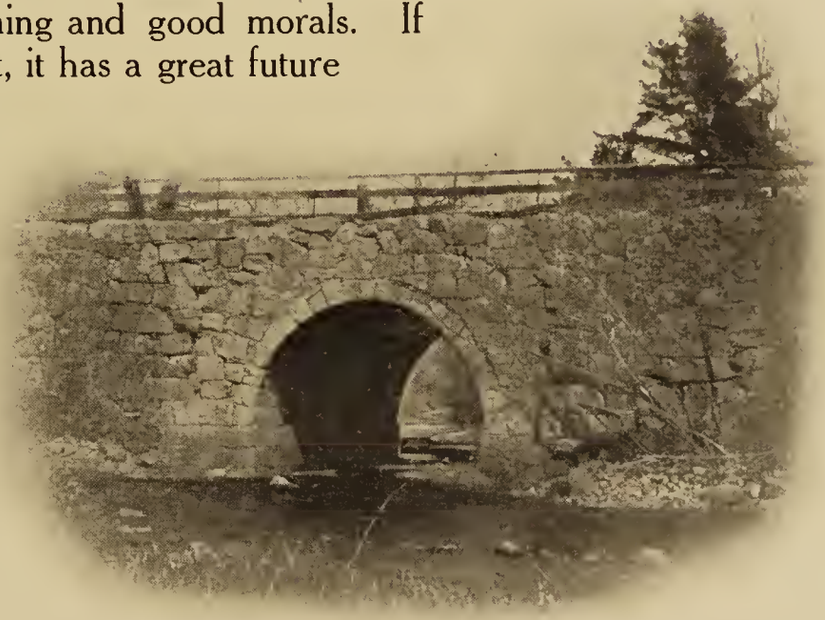
The text so fittingly chosen by Rev. Moses Parsons upon the opening day has been the keynote of the Academy ever since. It has always maintained a liberal spirit in respect to religion and education.

THE ACADEMY
FARMHOUSE

Upon the occasion of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of Dummer Academy, the Hon. William C. Endicott, LL.D., Secretary of War, wrote:—

"Dummer Academy has a most honorable history, and holds out a promise of great usefulness in the future. During the last fifty years the academies which were so numerous in Massachusetts have been steadily diminishing in numbers. The public high schools at one time seemed destined to destroy them, and to meet the demand for which the academy was established. But the public high school does not and cannot take the place of the academy. It does not create the same relation between master and pupil that exists in the academy where the family relation surrounds the pupil, where the master has parental duties to perform, and the moral and religious, as well as the intellectual training is constantly in view. Unless the boy grows up truthful, pure, honorable, and manly, with high aims and a deep sense of duty, his education adds but little to his power of well doing and his prospect of usefulness. Academies and schools of the higher grade, like Dummer Academy, fully equipped to fit boys for college, and also for business and the work of life, are much needed in these times. The rapid growth within recent years of several similar schools in New England bears witness to the demand for such institutions. The renewed interest in Dummer Academy also is proof that its growth will be a source of thankfulness to all those interested in the advancement of sound learning and good morals. If trustees and teachers and pupils are inspired with the right spirit, it has a great future before it. It bears upon its rolls the names of distinguished men who have rendered valuable service in all the walks of life, and of teachers who have done their work well."

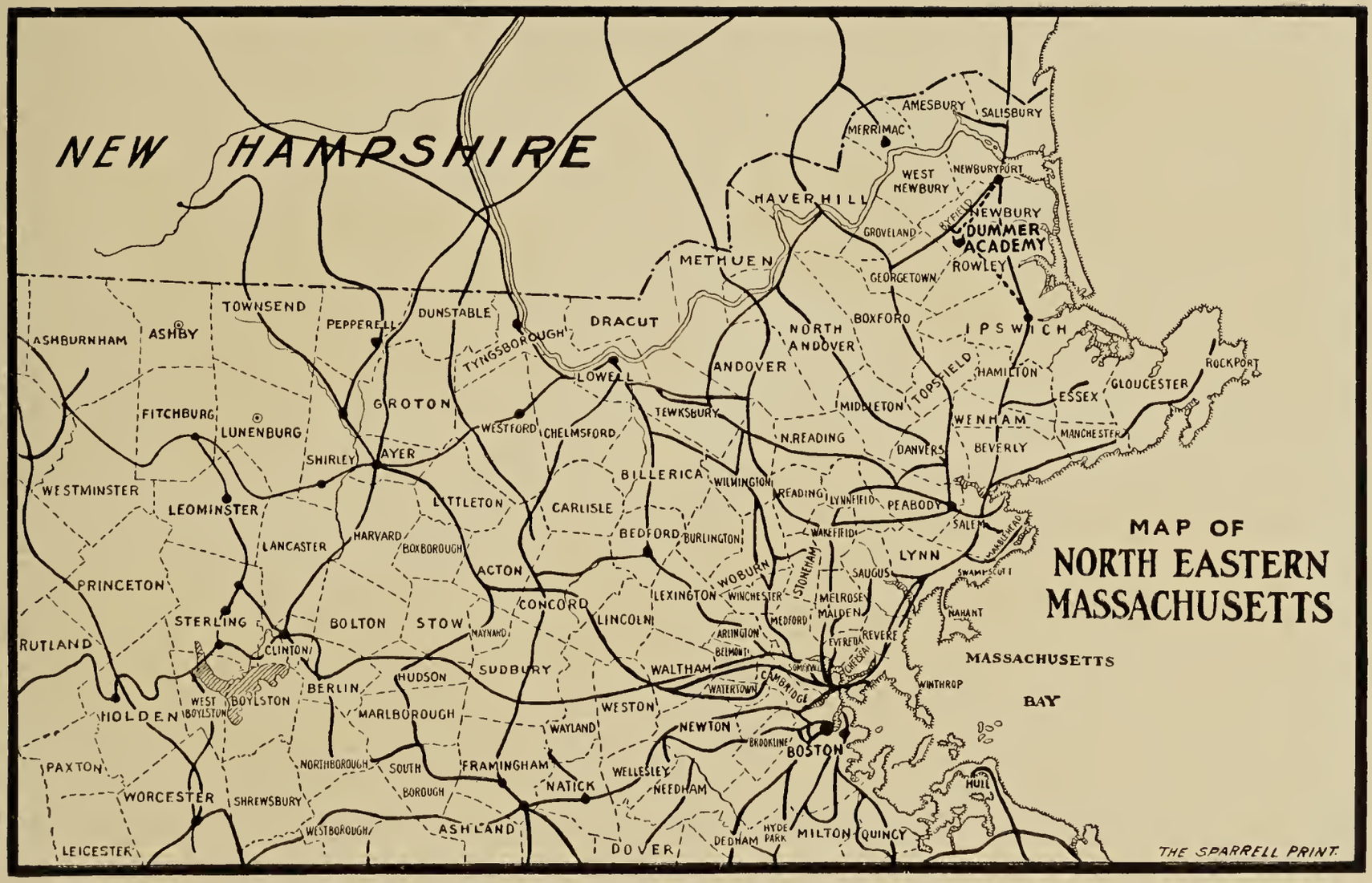
The history of an academy which merits a commendation like this has a glorious future so long as its high moral and intellectual standard is maintained.



OLD STONE BRIDGE

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST WITHIN EASY ACCESS OF DUMMER

1 Lexington Common
2 Dexter House, Newburyport
3 Custom House, Salem
4 Old North Church, Boston
5 Powder House, Marblehead
6 Fatherland Farm, Byfield



LOCATION OF
DUMMER ACADEMY

EFERENCES BY PERMISSION

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Harvard University, Cambridge

DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, Boston

PROF. HARLAN P. AMEN, Exeter, N. H.

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Bangor Theological Seminary, Bangor, Me.

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